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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our system of annual elections will frequently bring into places of high responsibility, persons who have the benefit of no previous experience in the respective situations they are called upon to fill; and at times will devolve upon new and untried hands the most important political trusts.

In assuming the duties assigned me by the suffrages of the people, I cannot be unconscious of the force of this objection, nor unmindful of the deficiencies in myself which it necessarily implies.

There are, however, many advantages in the changes which our system of popular elections is calculated to produce. If the State is sometimes temporarily deprived of ability matured by long experience in some particular branch of the public service, a more certain reflection of the popular will, a deeper sense of immediate dependence upon the people they serve, and a nearer responsibility to the tribunal of the public on the part of those entrusted with political power, is created and secured.

Distrusting, therefore, my own ability, I yet enter upon the discharge of the responsible functions committed to me, with a confident reliance upon a disposition honestly and faithfully to discharge them; and with a firm persuasion, that in a resolute purpose of fidelity and zeal in the public service, will be found the safest guarantee for their proper performance.

Among the subjects which will claim your earliest consideration, that which involves the care of our State finances may be regarded as of paramount importance. The large amount of our State debt, and the necessity it creates for the imposition of a heavy tax, at a time when the pucuniary embarrassments of our fellow citixens render them the least able to bare it has occasioned serious uneasiness and anxiety in the public mind, and the community now look with deep solicitude to the proper authorities of the State, for such a wise and frugal administration of its finances as shall lessen, as far as possible, the public burdens.

At the date of the last annual report of the Treasurer, the whole funded debt of the State amounted to about $1,700,000, redeemable at different periods, and most of it bearing an interest of six per cent. Since that time there has been received from the General Government, under the provision of the late treaty with Great Britain, the sum of $150,000; there has been allowed and paid to the Treasurer the further sum of $207,000, being the whole amount appropriated by Congress in payment of the expenses of our civil *posse* upon the disputed territory; and of the claim for military services incurred in defending our northeastern frontier, $76,000 has also been received. These items make an aggregate of $433,000. There still remains due about $200,000, some of which will require a new appropriation by Congress before it can be paid; a portion of this balance has been passed upon by the proper accounting officers, and will probably be paid during the present year.

The large amount paid into the Treasury by the Land Agent with the other ordinary sources of revenue, has enabled the Treasurer to meet all the liabilities of the Treasury during the past year, including the interest upon the public debt; and the whole sum received from the General Government may be available to the payment of so much of the principal.

In pursuance of the Resolve of 24th March, 1843, the sum of $62,000, consisting chiefly of the six per cent, stock of the State, has been redeemed by the Treasurer; but the terms of the Resolve having limited that officer to the par value of all the stock, the sudden and unexpected appreciation in the market value of all the safe public securities, has prevented the redemption of any further sums. The Treasurer's Report will therefore show, after meeting all the current expenses of the year, including interest upon the public debt, and the payment of $62,000 of the principal the sum of 388,000 remaining in the Treasury. Assuming it to be the deliberate sense of the Legislature and the people, that the debt of the State shall be extinguished as rapidly as possible, it is unfortunate that a somewhat greater latitude had not been allowed to the Treasurer by the Resolve referred to. A considerable portion of the large amount now in his hands was received early in the year, and had he been authorized to pay a small premium upon the State securities, nearly a year's interest would have been saved to the State. There will become due in Febuary and March of next year, a large amount of the six per cent stock, and in 1848 about $128,000 of the five per cent. will be also payable. It is believed that these portions of the debt may be purchased at a trifling advance and it would unquestionable be for the interest of the State to cancel these claims, even by the allowance of a small premium, rather than to incur the hazard of investing for so short a period the money on hand. I would therefore respectfully suggest the expediency of so enlarging the authority of the Treasurer as to empower him to purchase upon the best terms, so much of the State stock as the amount of money now in the Treasury, together with that to be received from the General Government during the year, will enable him to procure.

Should the whole amonnt expected from the general Government be paid to the Treasurer during the present year, and none of it appropriated to other objects, as I trust it will not be, upwards of $600,000 of the State debt may be, extinguished. There will then remain the large sum of $1,100,000 to be provided for in some other way. To meet the interest upon this sum and to defray the ordinary charges upon the Treasury under the present scale of expenditures, a heavy tax will still be necessary, and unless considerable reductions be made in the public expenses, or the means of the Treasury be enlarged by other sources of revenue, no diminution of the present tax can safely be contemplated.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that the whole amount of the State tax, together with all the other incidental receipts into the Treasury, have been but little above the sum required for the expenses of our State government, and the payment of the interest upon the public debt during the past year; and that even in the event of the reduction now contemplated in the principal of the debt, with the same rate of receipts and expenditures, but little would be left at the end of the present year towards its liquidation.

It has been proposed to diminish the calls upon the Treasury, by transferring the payments of cost in criminal prosecutions to the Treasuries of the several Counties in which they may accrue. The advantages of this change are fully setforth in the last annual report of the Treasurer, and the reasons there given in its favor seem to me conclusive as to its expediency and propriety.

Prior to the year 1833, the yearly tax paid by the Banks was applied to the use of the State, and formed a considerable item of income to the Treasury. It was at that time withdrawn from the general purposes of the Treasury, and converted into an annual School Fund, since which it has been distributed to the towns for the encouragament and support of our common Schools. Under the pressing exigencies of the two last years, it has been proposed to recall this sum for the uses of the Treasury; and its reception by the Treasurer would doubtless form an important and acceptable item in aid of his resources. The reluctance hitherto manifested by the Legislature to divert this fund from the laudable purpose for which it has been set apart will not probably be diminished by the improving condition of our finances; and however desirable it may be to increase the means of the Treasury, I do not feel at liberty, under present circumstances, to repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, to reconvert it to its former object.

This view of our finances, showing as it does the existence of a public debt, which though considerably diminished from last year, is still formidable in amount, whth but little available resources for its liquidation, except the sums annually raised by direct taxation upon the people, cannot fail to admonish us of the necessity of a rigid and systematic frugality, in all the concerns of the pecuniary affairs of the State. To discharge the interest upon this debt, and to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, an onerous tax will be required. To meet those unavoidable liabilities— to preserve inviolate the public faith, and to maintain with honor and dignity every department of the government, the intelligent and patriotic citizens of our State will cheerfully contribute. But while submitting without complaint to these necessary exactions, they have a right to demand that the strictest economy should prevade every branch of the public service—that every expenditure should be narrowly scrutinized, and all unnecessary liabilities avoided.

It is believed by many that the ordinary charge of supporting our State government is much too large, and that a close examination of the different items of expenditure would demonstrate the practicability of a considerable reduction —that there are some offices which might be abolished without detriment to the public interest, and the compensation to others reduced, without injuries I respectfully invite the attention of the Legislature, in the hope that a careful and faithful scrutiny into the public expenditures, accompanied by an inflexible determination to cut off every useless charge upon the Treasury, may result in no inconsiderable saving of the public money

In the above exposition of the condition of the Treasury, I have made no reference to the sum due from the general government; under the act of Congress, passed September 4th, 1841, appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for distribution among the States. This sum amounting to upwards of $17,000, is now in the Treasury of the United States, and unless its reception be authorized by the Legislature, will enure to the benefit of the general goverment.—In the annual messages comunicated to the Legislature by my distinguished predecessor, the constitutionality and expediency of this law are elaborately examined, and the policy of the system proposed to be established, reprobated with just and well merited severity. The opinions thus expressed by the Executive were promptly responded by the Legislature, and such is the universal condemnation it has received from the people, that but few intelligent men of any party are now found to approve it. In declining to participate in this alienation of national revenue, while such participation would seem to coutenance or encourage a scheme so impolitic and unwise, the government of this State have but acted in accordance with the disinterested and patriotic spirits of the people. Looking, however, to decisive indications of the public will throughout the country, as given in the most authentic form in regard to the whole series of measures of which this formed a part, may not we be justified in considering the policy of distribution as fully repudiated and abandoned by both government and people? How far, if at all, this may justify a departure from the course heretofore adopted by the Government of this State in relation to this subject, the Legislature in the exercise of its deliberate judgment will decide.

In connection with these remarks upon the policy of the National Administration, it may not be proper to advert to the unequal operations of the laws now in force for collecting the revenue necessary to its support. The taxes thus levied upon the people, though indirect in their form, are nevertheless substantial and burdensome exactions upon their industry and resources, and when so framed as to bare with great severity upon one portion of the community than another, no more entitled to favour and protection, furnished good ground for remonstrance and complaint; and although the adjustment of these taxes be not within the sphere of your legislative duties, the important bearing they have upon the interests of those whom you represent, will commend the subject to your serious consideration. At the last revision of our tariff laws, the time seemed peculiary propitious for an amicable and permanent settlement of this distuabing and complicated question; and observing it as I did with deep interest at the time, I could not but hope that those entertaining extreme opinions, upon both sides of this controved subject, would see the necessity of arranging its details in the spirit of moderation and compromise—of so adjusting the duties upon foreign imports, that an adequate income would be secured to the government, and a reasonable incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures. Had the advocates of a protective policy then manifesteda proper forbearance, it is believed that a tariff would have been formed, which, while effecting its only legitimate purpose of securing a competent revenue, would also have given the manufacturing interest a sufficient advantage over foreign competition.

As the system is now arranged, I cannot but consider it as partial and unjust. Through its influence, one branch of the National industry may have been quickened into greater activity, and the capital invested in manufacturing establishments made to render larger profits; but the other, to us more material branches of Agriculture and Commerce, both equally important to the public prosperity, are still languishing and depressed, and without any near prospect of essential improvement. In behalf of these great national interests, little governmental interference has ever been solicited, but justice and good policy alike demand, that they should be crippled and disabled by no partial or unfriendly legislation, or their prosperity impeded by the adoption of a system, the burthens of which fall wholly upon them, while its benefits accrue exclusively to some more favoured pursuit. The insufficiency of the present tariff to afford the necessary revinue to the government, would now seem to be demonstrated, and in its revision by Congress, we may hope, that all the great industrial interests of the country will be deemed equally deserving attention and regard.

For a particular account of the operations of the Land Offices, I refer you to the report of the Agent, herewith transmitted. It is gratifying to perceive that the receipts into the Treasury from this department have considerably exceeded the estimate of the Treasurer; and I trust we may be justified in anticipating a steadily increasing revenue from its future operations. The sum of $55,000 has been paid into the Treasury by the Land Agent; the amount expended upon roads under the Resolves of the last Legislature, together with the expenses of the commission to locate grants to the settlers upon the St. John and the cost of exploring and surveying upon the undivided lands, amounting in all to about $10,000, have also been paid out of the funds realized in that department during the year.

The Legislature of last year, with a provident liberality, appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose of locating and opening a road from Letter G, in the second range, upon the Aroostook river, directly to the Madawaska settlements upon the St. John; but as the expenditure of this sum depended upon the co-operation of the State of Massachusetts to a like extent, only one half of the appropriation has been used by the Agent. With the amount expended, the road has been located and so far made, as to render it practicable for a winter route. The importance of opening a direct communication with these settlements, now within our acknowledged limits, is fully set forth in the last annual report of the Land Agent; there are also other suggestions in that document, relative to the condition and wants of the residents in these settlements, well worthy the attention of the Legislature.

I would also invite your attention to the suggestions of the Land Agent, in regard to the road communicating with Fort Kent, at the mouth of Fish river. This important, and in fact only avenue of our lands and settlements upon the upper St. John, is almost impassable except in winter, and as it traverses through the entire length of the public lands, a suitable appropriation for its improvement and repair, would be fully repaid by the increased value it would give to the public property.

The Report of the Adjutant General will advise you of the present condition of the militia. Considering a well organized and efficient militia as an indispensable feature in our scheme of self-government—as some times essential to the maintainance of public order, and always our principal reliance against foreign aggression, I lament to perceive the decreasing regard evinced by many of our citizens for its respectability and success. It is gratifying, however, to know that this indifference is not universal; and that in some sections of the State, vigorous exertions have recently been made to awaken a new and deeper interest in the prosperity of this useful and necessary institution. The earnest and repeated attempts of the State government to improve its condition, and to elevate its character, by Legislative enactments, have attested the concern it has constantly had for this important arm of our defence, and may be considered as an assurance that it will favor and encourage every well directed effort for its future improvement.

The Constitution of the United States has empowered the General Government to provide for an uniform organization and discipline of the Militia. Some years since, when our relations with a formidable foreign power were supposed to threaten a hostile collision, this duty was attempted by Congress; and by its direction, a plan was matured for organizing and instructing a portion of the militia of each State at the public expense. The outlines and most of the details of this plan were similar to those before recommended and which had received the sanction of many of the most enlightened and patriotic statesmen of the country. It unfortunately happened, that this plan was presented at a time, when the public mind was highly excited by an ardent political contest, and it was immediately seized upon by one of the parties, as a means of casting odium and reproach upon the other. Among the many topics discussed during that exciting period, none was more prominent than that denominated, in the party vocabulary of the day, the standing army; and such was the persevering, and I regret to say, successful clamor raised against it, that the project was abandoned and has not since been revived. It is to be hoped that the attention of Congress will again be called to this subject, and that under happier auspices, a system will be adopted, which will give us the benefit of a powerful and efficient citizen militia, without imposing upon any class of our fellow-citizens any unnecessary or unequal burthen. In the meantime, in any efforts which the Legislatue may think proper to make to renovate the condition of the militia of this State, I shall cheerfully co-operate.

The Reports of the Warden and Inspectors of the State Prison will be laid before you. For a particular statement of the condition and affairs of that establishment, I refer you to those documents.

I also transmit herewith the Reports of the Superintendent and Directors of the Hospital for Insane. That this philanthropic Institution is fulfilling the hopes of its patrons and founders, affording a suitable refuge to those of our unfortunate fellow beings to whom Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom, has denied the guidiance of reason, and furnishing the means and appliances best adapted to their restoration, must be a source of unmingled satisfaction to every right minded and benevolent citizen. The juditious munificence which founded this humane institution, and the prudent and careful supervision constantly exercised over its management, reflect the highest honor upon all concerned in its origin and progress. That the Legislature will continue to cherish an establishment so well calculated, always to mitigate, and often to remove, one of the greatest calamities which can befal our race, I will not allow myself to doubt.

The attention of the Legislature has upon several occasions been called to the subject of submitting to the people a proposition to change the annual sessions from winter to summer. Believing that a considerable and growing disposition exists among our citizens to favor this change, I again bespeak for it the consideration of the Legislature.

Since the great crisis in the monetary affairs of the country, which occurred in the year 1837, the Banking capital of the State has undergone a great reduction; and the amount of capital now invested in these institutions is but little above that, existed prior to the period, when so sudden and rapid augmentation was anthorized by the Legislature. In the general convulsion of that time, some of those institutions were involved in difficulties, by which they were finally prostrated, and others having surrendered their charters, have wholly withdrawn from business. Those which now remain are believed to be in a solvent and healthy condition, and most of them have recovered from the losses sustained during the period to which I have referred. They are doing a limited and safe business, and, at the date of the last annual report of the Commissioners, had a very contracted circulation.

The losses, which have been sustained from time to time by the public, in consequence of the failure of some of these institutions, have justly excited the jealousy of the people, and induced the Legislature to consides whether some further safe-guards might not be established, which would more effectually protect the community against a recurrence of similar disasters. Several propositions have at different times been presented all of which seem to look to a gradual enlargement of the specie basis of the Banks, as best calculated to furnish a salutary corrective against excessive issues, and to afford the most constant and efficient check to the tendency to overbank, which those institutions have so often manifested. If, in addition to the restrictions and guards now established, further limitations should be deemed advisable, a considerate foresight would seem to point to their early adoption. The charters of all the Banks will expire in the year 1847, and it is proper, that if any considerable change is intended to be made in the charters then to be given, the institutions interested should be seasonably admonished of the terms upon which their continuance will depend.

In the wise and happy distribution of powers ordained by our complex political system, subjects of natural interest are exclusively confided to the management of the general government. Without the power to direct or controll its operations, it is yet not unusual or improper for those intrusted with the local and particular concerns of the States, to express the opinions entertained by their constituents upon matters nearly affecting their welfare and happiness.

The Legislature of last year, having given its attention to several topics of national interest, upon all of which the sentiments of a majority of the people were truly reflected, it is not my purpose now to invite a renewed discussion; nor is it believed that any thing need be added to strengthen the convictions of our fellow citizens in favor of that system of policy, under which prior to the last change in its administation, the country was so generally prosperous and happy.

Upon the subject of a National Bank, the Legislature and people of this State have frequently spoken in the most decided and unequivocal terms. The opposition manifested to such an institution, in its days of prosperity and power, has lost nothing of its force by the melancholy developements of later times; and if it was then considered dangerous to the liberties and corrupting to the morals of the people, subsequent experience has proved it equally injurious to the business and currency of the country.

The general soundness of the local currencies, and the consequent equalization of the exchanges between the most distant points, now maintained without the agency of a National Bank, are conclusive proofs, that these desirable results may be effected by other and safer means; and an attempt, under present circumstances, to re-establish a similar institution, would seem to evince an utter disregard of the warnings of example and the teachings of experience.

The management of our national finances is always a subject of interest to the people. Their present condition is certainly unsatisfactory and alarming; an insufficient revenue—large expenditures and a rapidly increasing debt, are the disconraging conclusions which a perusal of the public documents compels us to adopt. In the absence of any extraordinary calls upon the National Treasury, these repeated and growing deficits in the means of the government, are well calculated to awaken inquiry and concern. If not seasonably arrested, we may look for the certain accmulation of a heavy public debt, to be left as an unwelcome legacy to our posterity.—To provide an adequate and timely remedy for these continued deficiences, should be the first care of the national Legislature; and none could be found so desirable, or more effectual, than an immediate and extensive reduction of the public expenses. In a general system of retrenchment and economy, vigorously applied to all the departments of the government; in limited appropriations, and diminished expenditures of the public money, should the proper measures of relief be now looked for; and the strong voice of public sentiment, throughout the country, most distinctly points to such an alternative, as furnishing the safest and speediest remedy for an impoverished Treasury.

In regard to the administration of our State finances, I have before adverted to the necessity of practicing a rigid and systematic economy —of reducing by every practicable means our annual expenditures, and of increasing by all proper expedients the resources of the Treasury. For the diligent and faithful performance of this duty, we shall all be held to a just and strict accountability by our commom constituents, and in again urging upon your attention, its importance and necessity, I feel that I am but expressing the general sense of the people we represent. I would add, that in nothing could the Legislature give more acceptable proof of its desire to respond in this matter to the wishes of its constituents, than by making the present session as brief as may be consistent with a due and proper deliberation upon the subjects claiming its attention, and I most respectfully, but earnestly express the hope, that the time usually consumed, may be this year considerably abridged.

The complaints which have been made of the inconvenience and expense attending the operation of some parts of our judicial systen, induced the Legislature of last year to enact a bill, which, had it become a law, would have effected important changes in the existing forms of legal proceedings. Being passed at a late stage of the session, sufficient time was not afforded, before the rising of the Legislature, for the deliberate examination of its provisions, which a measure of such consequence required from the Executive. The bill having failed to receive the sanction of the Govenor, was spread before the people through the medium of the public papers, and ample time has since been

afforded for a full investigation of its merits and defects. That there are some faults in the present system is generally admitted; in seeking a remedy for these defects in an institution so closely interwoven with the habits and interests of the community, a wise discretion and an enlightened judgement are eminently called for.

Coming as you do from immediate communication with your constituents, among whom this measure has been a subject of considerable discussion, you will doubtless be prepared to express their matured opinions in regard to its expediency and propriety.

In closing this communication, I will take occasion to remark that however much a portion of our fellow citizens may have suffered during the past year by pecuniary distress of the times, there is in our present condition and future prospects much cause of mutual congratulation—high incitements to continued and vigorous efforts, and above all, manifold cause for gratitude and praise to that beneficent Being who has bestowed upon us the blessings we enjoy, and through whose goodness and mercy we have had so large a share of health and plenty prevailing among us. In commencing our public duties, let us invoke His aid and counsel, and humbly ask that in the discharge of our public functions, we may be enabled through His guidance and blessing to advance the interest and promote the happiness of the people.

H. J. ANDERSON.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
Augusta, January 5, 1844. }

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

On motion of Mr. Frye.

Ordered, That, the House concurring, all petitions presented to this Legislature, from and after the second day of February next except those relating to subjects of general and public legislation, shall be referred to the next Legislature, and that no further action shall be had thereon.

Mr. Frye said, that in presenting this order, he did not wish to be understood, as being actuated by a sentiment of mere complaisant compliance with the usage of former Legislatures; and without intending reflection upon any previous Legislature, he would say, that the almost uniform disregard of such orders when passed, had induced a belief among the people, that they were wholly illusory.

He believed it was well understood by every Senator at this board, that the people required and expect, that *this* Legislature would be governed by the principles of economy industry and and perseverance; and that no more time would be spent for this session than was absolutely necessary for the proper tranaction of such business as should come seasonably before the Legislature. He believed also that this expectation ought and could be realized. And call the Senators not to give their votes for the passage of the order, unless they intended to adhere to, and be governed by it, both in letter and spirit.

Mr. Atwood hoped that *very little time* would be occupied in promulgating professions of affection for a short session, but that every Senator would *show his faith by his works.*

The question was, on motion of Mr. Sawtelle, taken by yeas and nays, and every Senator voted in the affirmative—Mr. Anderson of Lincoln, absent by indisposition.

On motion of Mr. Gracelon,

Ordered, The House concurring, that the Messengers of each branch of this Legislature be directed to furnish the Rrporters with one copy each of the printed Documents of this Legislature also forward to the several Editors of public papers in this State, one copy each of the same

MONDAY Jan. 8.

On motion of Mr. Brooks.

Ordered, That Messrs. Brooks, Swan, Rose Parcher, and Knowlton and such as the House may join, be a committe to take into consideration so much of the Governor message, as relates to a change of the session of the Legislature, from winter to summer, and report thereon.

On, motion of Mr. Atwood.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor message, as relates to the transfering of the payment of cost in criminal prosecutions to the Treasurers of the several counties in which they may accrue, be referred to a joint select committee Messrs. Atwood, Chadwick and Deering on part of the Senate.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.

Report of Resolves in relation to amendment of Constitution, and the adoption of the plurality system in elections. referred to Committee, consisting on the part of the Senate, viz: Messrs Brooks, Anderson, Mitchell, Brown French, Holmes and Townsend.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an Act, entitled "An Act providing for the taxing of Rail Roads and Rail Road property in this State" passed March 17, 1843.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the reception by Maine, of her share of the products of the Public Land, due from the [illegible] Government under the Act of Congress, [illegible] 4th, 1841, be referred to a joint select committee [illegible] Parcher, Swan and Tallman, on part of the Senate.

The Joint Select Committee, appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of State, having attended to the duty assigned them, Report,

That they have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer, and find each item and the aggregate correct; and the monies of the Treasury safely deposited in the several Banks, as appeared by satisfactory vouchers; and, the Committe take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the apparent great care and fidelity with which the duties of the office have been discharged by the present incumbent during the past year, which is respectfully submitted.

EBENEZER OTIS, Chairman.

At 12 M. the Senate went into Convention with the House, and having returned, on motion of Mr. Otis, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

A proposition for a convention of the two Houses, this day at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Secretary of State, was received from the Senate and concurring in by the House.

Mr. Perkins of Augusta called up the order in relation to the State printing and binding; and moved the following as an amendment:

"And that said committee be directed to issue porposals for the said printing and binding and to contract with such person or persons, as shall offer to do the same upon the most advantageous terms to the State; provided, that such persons as the committee shall contract with, furnish satisfactory bonds to the committee for the faithfull performance of their contract."

Mr. Emery of Gorham, inquired if there was not upon the table an order from the Senate; and being informed by the Chair that there was, Mr. E. moved that the order be laid on the table which prevailed.

Mr. Grant of Litchfield, presented the petition of D. S. Woodman, of Litchfield, for a divorce; which on motion of Mr. G. was referred to the select committee, on the petition of Fayette Mace for the same object.

At 12 o'clock the Senate came in, and the two Houses went into convention, for the purpose of electing a Secretary of State. The committee raised to received, sort and count the votes, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	160
Necessary to a choice,	81
PHILIP C. JOHNSON,	117
George W. Perkins,	38
Samuel P. Benson,	5

Whereupon Philip C. Johnson, Esq. was declared duly elected Secretary of State.

The Convention then separated.

Mr. Knowlton of Liberty, called up the motion made on Thursday and laid on the table, to reconsider the vote whereby the House on Wednesday last refused to print 500 copies of the (vetoed) Town Court Bill.

A debate ensued. Messrs. Little of Portland, Woodman of Minot, Morrison of Livermore, Barnes of Portland, Ingersoll of Danville, Baker of Hallowell, Paine of Bangor, opposed the motion, and also expressed themselves against the bill itself.

Messrs. Knowlton of Liberty, Knowlton of Montville, Elliot of Frankfort, and Berry of Thomaston, advocated the motion and spoke in favor of the principle of the bill.

Mr. Jarvis of Surry advocated the motion on the ground of courtsey to the friends of the bill, while he declared himself the opponent of the bill itself.

The further consideration of the Bill was then on motion of *Mr.* Little, assigned to 11 o'clock on Thursday next. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr Little of Portland, offered the following;

Ordered, that the Committee on Finance be directed to report a resolve or resolves, authorizing the Treasurer to receive any and every sum of money due from the United States to this State or credited by the U States to this State, as the portion of the proceeds of the public lands, under the Distribution Act, belonging to this State.—Also, further authorizing the *T*reasurer, to convert the whole amount of money which has been or may be received into the *T*reasury in payment of the claims of this State against the U States, under the provisions of the late treaty with G. Britain, and under the provision fo the Distribution Act, in the purchase of the scrip of this State at the lowest market value at which the same can be purchased.

On motion of Mr Emery,

*T*he above order was amended, by directing the committe to inquire into the *expediency &c,* and as amended, passed,

Mr Little then moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House concured the Senate in the adoption of the order limiting the time for the reception of petitions.

Mr Mildram was opposed to the motion. He moved that the motion be laid on the table and Saturday next assigned for its further consideration. Agreed to.

On motion of *Mr* Emery of Gorham,

Ordered, *T*hat the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of altering or repealing the law relative to the appeals from the decisions of County Commissioners.

TUESDAY, January 6.

On motion of Mr. LINSCOTT, of Jay, ordered, that the committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the 17th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, as to leave it discretionary with Towns to instruct their Superintending School Committees in such a manner as they may think proper, with regard to visiting schools, unless called upon to settle difficulties.

On motion of Mr. MILDRAM, of Wells, ordered, that—consisting of one from each county, with such as the Senate may join be a committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a fixed yearly salary for County Commissioners, instead of the pay they now receive.

Mr. Knowlton of Montville, offered the following—Ordered, that so much of the Govenor's Message as relates to the abolition of certain offices, and the reduction of salaries of others, be referred to a joint select committee, to consist of—members with such as the Senate may join.

Mr. Perkins of Augusta, moved to amend, by requesting the Governor to communicate to the Legislature, what offices in his opinion may be abolished without detriment to the public service and the salaries of what offices reduced.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 24—nays 124.

Mr. PAINE of Bangor was opposed to the order, as the subject had been fully examined last year, without finding any opportunity for retrenchment.

Mr. BARNES of Portland had voted against the amendment for the reasons stated by the gentleman from Saco. He also opposed the order, on the ground of impossibility of one committee properly examining the whole subject.

Mr. Knowlton of Liberty spoke in favor of the order, and the necessity of retrenchment.

The order then passed, 84 to 22.

The Speaker appointed as as this Committee, Messrs. Knowlton of Montville, Little, Jarvis, Bradbury, Paine of Bangor, Fox and Morill. Mr. Jarvis was excused, and Mr. Hubbard appointed in his stead. Mr. Little was also excused, and the chair appointed Mr. Baker of Hollowell, who also asked to be excused. Mr. Perkins of Augusta hoped the House would excuse the gentleman, as he was a man of tender feelings, and could not resist the importunities of the office holders who were round among the whig members imploring them to prevent their heads being cut off.

Mr. Jarvis hoped the gentleman from Hallowell would be excused, and the gentleman from Augusta appointed in his stead. The latter gentleman could lay claim to no such feelings, but craves the opportunity to put in the knife.

The gentleman's propensity for this sort of work, naturally originally strong, had derived additional vigor from recent occurrences. To give him an opportunity to gratify it, to his heart's content, he hoped the gentleman would be appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Chair then appointed Mr. Perkins as one of the Committee, in place of Mr. Baker.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

On motion of Mr. Buxton of North Yarmouth,

Ordered, That the Committee which have under consideration the subject of a new Valuation, report the names of the towns not having complied with the law for returning their valuations; and the best manner for obtaining such valuations as may not have been returned.

Mr. Hutchings of Penobscot, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House, on yesterday, passed the order, of Mr. Little, in relation to the reception of moneys under the Treaty and the Distribution Act.

Mr. little raised a question of order, viz:—the vote having been once reconsidered, it could not be moved again.

The Speaker decided that the motion was in order. The motion was not to reconsider a vote which had once been reconsidered, but the vote of yesterday.

Mr. Little said, that under such a construction, the motion to reconsider could be made *ad infinitum.* Mr. L. argued the point at length; and in conclusion appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. Allen contended that no danger was to be apprehended from such a construction, because the rule required that the motion should be made by a member who had voted in the majority.

Messrs Woodman of Minot, Baker of Hallowell and Paine of Bangor, each contended that the decision or the Chair was erroneous. Mr. Barnes of Portland, inquired whether the Order was not already in the possession of the Finance Committee, and being informed that it was, he further stated they had commenced the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Jarvis spoke in favor of the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Little replied.

A motion was made to lay the appeal on the table, which was lost, 32 to 70.

The yeas and nays having been ordered on motion of Mr Little, the question "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" was put and carried—yeas 87, nays 41

Mr Little moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table till half past 12 this day.

Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary take into consideration the expediency of so far amending the laws respecting Rail Road corporations, that corporations shall be liable for damage done to neat cattle on their roads.

Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of allowing any person to become an inholder or common victualler, without a license, provided such person shall not retail spirituous liquors.

At 12 o'clock the houses went into convention for the election of a State *T*reasurer, and the following was the result of the balloting—

Whole number of votes,	159
Necessary to a choice,	80
James White,	115
Sanford Kingsbery,	44
Blanks,	2

And thereupon James White was declared duly elected *T*reasurer of State. *T*he Convention then seperated.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2, 1844.

IN THE HOUSE, after the reference of some unimportant businss, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to go into Committee of the Whole on General Jackson's fine. A division being demanded, the motion prevailed.

The question was on the porposed substitute of Mr. Stevens, providing that no blame shall be cast upon Judge Hall.

Mr. Barnard having the floor, made a long dry speech against the original bill.

Mr. Dawson, of Louisiana, followed, in favor of the bill.

Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, next took the floor, and kept the House in almost constant laughter. He thought the Treasury of the country had been too long cankered by the money thus iniquitously withheld from Gen. Jackson. Referring to the judicial objections of Mr. Barnard, he said it was a too common prctice for members to skulk behind the judiciary; but he would take the liberty of saying that he believed the judiciary to be as corrupt as some other branches of the Government. He said he expressed his views as a black smith, for he had been a blacksmith. He looked at the subject as a blacksmith.—Another gentleman, not a blacksmith but a lawyer, had also expressed his views as to the judiciary in the same style, so that he, Mr. K. was not alone. After further remarks, he expressed his belief that there were some members of the House, who would never forgive General Jackson for having "licked" the British. There were some people who did not like to have their friends whipped. Speaking of Judge Hall and his doings, Mr. K. said that Gen. Jackson ought to have strung him up on the first gibbet, as a traitor. He close by a high eulogium on General Jackson, and observed that perhaps some members might deem his remarks offensive. If it were so he could not help it. If the shoe pinched, why it must, that was all.

Mr. Grider, of Kentucky, followed against the bill. He was succeeded by Mr. Dean on the other side.

Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, also spoke some time against the bill, and the committee rose—No other bneiness of importance was transacted.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

We have received the report of the State Treasurer, and are happy to say that it presents the pecuniary resources of the State in a most flattering condition. The arrangement of the report is such as to present our liability and means plainly and intelligibly to every mind, and is creditible to the business character of our excellent and faithful Treasurer. The following is a synopsys:

Balance of cash in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1842,	$7,967 92
Amount recieved during the year 1843,	731,584 50
	739,516 42

$433,721, 52 of this is on account of the N. E. Boundary.

There has been paid out by the Treasurer, during the past year, $350,930, 54; leaving a balance of $389.595, 88.

The estimated expenditures for the present year are $287,620'25, and the estimated receipts, including the ballance on hand, $672,607, 47.

The Treasurer raises the question—"*What should be done with the surplus?*" Thus does he answer the question:

The accruing interest on the public debt for 1844, is $93,771 90, a sum nearly equal to the cost of administerting the government. This must be provided for, or the plighted faith of the State will be tarnished. To diminish this charge, the debt on which it accrues must be paid—a debt, having its origin in measures, which if their consequences had been foreseen, would never have been sanctioned.

There is now in the Treasury a dalance to meet and cancel a portion of this debt, and it should be set apart and pledged for that purpose. A thought of otherwise appropriating it, should not be for a moment be entertained. Although it may be necessary to keep it for a time, and a sacrifice of interest may be inevitable, that is not an objection to weigh against the danger which would attend an attempt to invest it in securities, and the risk of recalling it again when wanted for use. Having it at all times in readiness, public creditors may be induced to surrender their certificates and receive payment. In any event, $267,146 12 of the debt will become due in 1845, principally in Febuary and March, and on the first day of April, which can then be paid and cancelled. That, with such portion of the debt, as can probably be paid in anticipation of the time of its maturity, will absorb the present balance and any other funds of the Treasury, that may be spared to be so applied.

Who of the voters and tax payers of Maine does not respond an earnest *Amen* to this recommendation? With the Treasurer, the voice of the people, from Aroostook to Cumberland, says—*Pay the State debt!*—"*A thought of otherwise appropriating it* [the surplus] *should not be for a moment entertained.*"—Portland American.

STATE OF THE MAINE BANKS.

The abstract of the condition of the banks of Maine—which we recieved from the Secretary of State a day or two since—shows those institutions to be in a safe condition. The following recapitulation will give a bird's-eye view:

BANKS	
To Capital Stock paid in,	2,925,000 00
Bills in circulation,	1,147,625 00
Net profits on hand,	109,013 77
Balances due other Banks,	138,166 88
Cash deposited, &c. not bearing int.,	633,098 11
Cash deposited bearing interest,	90,715 63
Total amount due from the Banks,	$5,043,619, 39

BANKS	Cr.
By Gold, Silver, &c. in Banks,	158,591 93
Real Estate,	258,647 76
Bills of Banks in this State,	87,610 50
Bills of Banks, elsewhere,	31,199 41
Balances due from other Banks,	560,956 44
Due to the Banks excepting balances,	3,946,613 35
Total am't of resources of the Banks,	$5,043,611 39

Of the dividends, &c. &c. we have the following summary presented:

Amount of last semi-annual Dividend,	86,730 00
Amount of reserved profits,	64,227 53
Debts due and considered as doubtful,	22,582 00
Am't of Bills in circulation under $5	173,745 00
Am't due fr. Pres. & Direc'rs as principals,	242,406 89
Am't due fr. Pres. & Direc'rs as sureties,	212,011 80
Am't due fr. Stockholders as principals,	256,720 63

Since 1842 the following Banks have surrendered their charters, viz: St. Croix, Maine, and Bank of Portland.—Portland American.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York True Sun has advices from Washington to the following effect. We give the matter as a rumor, not knowing the precise state of affairs:—"It has been stated in the Washington, papers, that Gen. Waddy Thompson, our Minister to Mexico, has resigned his place, after having negotiated a very favorable treaty between the two countries.

We have received very late advices from Washington, from a source entitled to credit, and one which by association would be very likely to know what is going on, that a rumor prevails at the seat of government, as yet in circulation only among the high dignitaries there, that ☞ no Treaty has been negociated with Mexico! On the contrary, Gen. Thompson has been *dismissed* by Santa Anna, and his passport had been handed him!! That the rumors afloat as to Gen. Thompson's resignation and future intentions, are merely disguises to conceal for a few days the fact of an approaching rupture with Mexico. Deep anxiety is manifest at the White House, and among the leading Senators, at the present posture of affairs. Although we will and can express no opinion of our own on the subject, yet we may say to our readers, that they must not be surprised to hear that our whole navy will be ordered to the Gulf.

A journey from Boston to Baltimore and back by stage formerly cost $116, and required fifteen days hard travel. It now requires three days and cost $37 at fartherest, though less will answer, saving fully twelve days and $70. Go it steam!

The Americans are followers of us in every thing—*London Age.*

We must confess, Mr. Age, that our soldiers followed you in the last war—*Prentice*

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—A correspondent of the New York Express, has furnished the following statement, giving the names and time of appointment of all judges of the Supreme Court:

	Residence.		*Appointed.*
Rogers B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.	C. J.,	1836
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	Asso. J.,	1811
Smith Thomson,	New York,	"	1823
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	"	1829
Henry Baldwin,	Meadville, Pa.	"	1830
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.,	"	1835
John McKinley,	Florence, Ala.,	"	1837
John Catron,	Nashville, Tenn.,	"	1837
Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond, Va.,	"	1841

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 10, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This Message was read before the Senate and House on Friday, 5th inst. We publish it to day. We prepared ourselves to see a calm, sound, comprehensive and buisness-like document when we saw Gov. Anderson's Message. We have not been disappointed. It is just the thing. It gives a bird's eye view of all the matters of State in a manner most direct and acceptable.

The finances of the State being of the first importance are the first topics presented for consideration. The funded debt of this State is found to be but about $1,700,000, and as soon as the amount received from the General Government can be appropriated to its liquidation it will not exceed $1,100,000. This is but a small sum for a State to be in debt. It is but a mere trifle when compared to the resources of the State or to the indebtedness of many other States.

The Governor thinks, in view of this state of our finances, that every expenditure should be diminished to the lowest possible amount, and that a system of rigid economy should be practised in every Department of the Government. This is a most judicious recommendation, and one, too, which will meet a hearty response from the people. We hope it will not be uttered in vain.—All parties have talked long enough about "Retrenchment," "Reform," "rigid economy," &c. It can be accomplished, and wo to him who does not lend a helping hand.

He adverts next to the amount of money due this State by the Distribution Act. He looks upon the Law and policy of Distribution as condemned by reason and the voice of the people, and thinks we need not apprehend any thing of the kind again. He then says, "How far, if at all, this view may justify a departure from the course heretofore adopted by the Government of this State in relation to this subject, the Legislature in the exercise of its deliberate judgment will decide." The Legislature rejected this $17,000 of Distribution money last winter. The above remark seems to indicate that there may be a justifiable "departure" from the course pursued last winter. Therefore, we may suppose the money will be received. Nous Verrons.

The operation of the Tariff, an account of the Land Office, the Militia, and other topics are then touched upon in an appropriate manner. The Reports of the Warden and Inspectors of the State Prison are merely alluded to. We hope there will be something done about the State Prison. If half we hear about the unhealthy, cold and damp cells for the convicts, be true, they are unfit for the lodging places of human beings. The disgrace consequent upon such a state of things should be wiped off. Several other things of vital importance to the State are presented to the Legislature for their consideration. Finally, the Message speaks for itself. It needs no eulogium from us. It is plain, unpretending, straight-forward, and we repeat that its style is clear, concise and free from obscurity or ambiguity. That this Message of Gov. Anderson will be received by the people, yea, the whole people, with approbation we cannot for a moment doubt. Whiggery must die an easy death after such a Message; for the only food on which it lives and thrives—that of fault-finding, is most effectually, though undesignedly, thrown beyond its reach.

RETURN OF SURRY.

The Committee on Gubernatorial votes admitted the return from Surry and counted the votes with the rest. The return was made out according to law with a single exception. The Selectmen neglected to sign the return as the Selectmen of Surry; thus, for instance, James L., Lucius C., Selectmen of ———. The Whigs objected to this return solely for the above reason. The Clerk's certificate on the outside showed that there could be no doubt about the return being from Surry. Yet the Whigs said that it should not be admitted.

Statute regulations should be observed in all cases; but not in such a manner as to defeat the very objects of law. The object of the law is to secure elections as well as returns from fraud and deception. But if every deviation from the prescribed course should be construed according to the letter of the Statute, without regard to its object and intention, much trouble, vexation and injustice would often be the consequence. If there had been any reasonable doubt that the return in question was from Surry—that it was signed by the real Town Clerk and Selectmen—that it was correct, &c., then it would have been proper to have done as the Whigs desired, rejected the return. No Whig pretended that this was the case. No Whig pretended to doubt the correctness, or truth of the return; but they wished to reject the vote merely because the Selectmen *as such* had not signed *Surry* after their names. Thanks to a Democratic House, the votes of Surry were received and counted; and as right would have it, Coon sophistry defeated.

☞ The State Debt of Pennsylvania amounts to $39,084,000. The interest on this sum in one year is double the whole debt of this State.

☞The following are different opinions of the Message. The Democratic papers all unite in its praise.—It is deservedly popular.

From the Portland American.

THE MESSAGE.

"We think we shall express the sentiment of every democrat in the State, when we pronounce this document alike honorable to the State and the Governor. It is written with a remarkable directness, and clearness of thought and expression. As a business paper it is particularly worthy of praise. It has been too much the custom of Governors in other States to make annual speeches to Buncombe—running over with declamation and clap-trap for ulterior purposes.—There is nothing of the kind in this message.

"Of the various suggestions contained in it we have not now space to speak at length. Those having reference, however, to the speedy extinguishment of the State debt we earnestly commend to the attention of the legislature. That debt should be diminished every year, until the load is finally thrown off the back of the people. Henry Clay's doctrine that a 'Public debt is a public blessing' may be very good federalism, but it is mighty poor democracy. We don't believe it, neither do the voters of Maine."

From the Augusta Age.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

"Gov. Anderson's Inaugural Message, communicated to the Legislature yesterday, will be found in this paper.

It is a well written and perspicuous document, and, considering the number and importance of the topics embraced in it, a brief one. The suggestions which it contains, evince sound reflection, and will generally command the assent of the people.

In reference to the finances of the State, after stating their actual condition very clearly, the Governor urges the importance of sustaining public credit and reducing the public debt, by a rigid economy, and a careful husbandry of our resources. He does not concur in the propriety of any present reduction of the annual direct tax, and he advises that the costs of criminal prosecutions be borne by the Counties instead of the State. The diversion of the School Fund derived from the Bank Tax, to the general uses of the Treasury, although stated to be desirable, is not recommended, in view of the indisposition manifested by the Legislature heretofore to the measure, and of the diminished financial necessity of it.

His recommendations in reference to the Insane Hospital, and to State roads for the benefit of our infant settlements, evince enlarged and liberal views.

The condition of the Land Department, as stated by the Governor, is highly gratifying.

The consideration of the Act to establish Town Courts, is very properly referred to those, who being immediately from the people, cannot fail to be correctly advised as to their wishes.

In connexion with other remarks upon the subject of the Militia, the Governor very happily and justly rebukes that insane spirit of faction which clamored down the scheme proposed under Mr. Van Buren, for a diminution of the present unwieldy number of the enrolled citizen soldiery, without stopping to inquire whether it contained meritorious features, or not.

In reference to the questions of national policy, the Governor adopts the sentiment of the fathers of the Republican school, that the State Governments are to be looked to as sentinels of public liberty, and that their authorities ought, from time to time, to express popular opinion upon the workings of the General Government. Acting upon this sentiment, he discusses briefly and pertinently, the questions of a national Bank, of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and of the true principle upon which import duties should be imposed. Upon these topics, his views coincide with a great majority of the people of Maine.

In reference to the money in the Federal Treasury, subject to our call under the Distribution Act of 1841, the Governor observes with propriety, that in so far as the objection to its reception was founded upon a fear of giving encouragement to the policy out of which it arose, it is now diminished to the extent of the increased improbability of the renewal of that policy. The other objections to its reception, and in our judgment they are entirely insuperable, he refers to the mature deliberation of the Legislature.

As a whole, we believe that the Message will command a wide approval, and confirm public confidence in the ability, discretion and patriotism of its author."

Gen. Jackson's Fine remitted.—The House of Representatives has at last voted to do the old Hero justice. A vote has passed that body refunding the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall. This vote was passed on the *eighth of January*—an eventful day in the annals of our country. It only remains for the Senate to concur with the House. We fear there is not patriotism enough in that body to sustain the vote.—Yeas, 158. Nays, 28.

Texas.—The Texan Congress has just commenced its session. The Message of President Houston has been published. He compliments the efforts made by the United States, France and Great Britain, to suppress the mode of aggression now carried on by Mexico against Texas. He says their finances are improving. He recommends the prohibition and suppression by Statute of all kinds of paper in the form of Notes, whether from Banks or individuals. He wishes to have funds placed in proper hands in order to meet any contingency which may arise with Mexico.

Colored Man in Jail at Washington.—A free man, colored, by the name of Wm. Jones, was not long since arrested and put into jail at Washington, D. C. A petition was recently presented to Congress setting forth his freedom and requesting that body to grant him liberty. Since the petition was presented he has been advertised in the Globe, so that the owners, if he be a slave, can claim him, if not, that he may be sold to pay his *prison* and other *expenses as the Law requires*. This is our Declaration of Independence and Constitution in practice. In theory, it is—"We hold these truths to be *self-evident* that all men are born free and equal, possessing certain inalienable rights among which are *life, liberty* and the *pursuit of happiness*." How congenial!

State Convention—Rhode Island.—The Delegates to this Convention met at the State House, Providence, on Wednesday, week, in order to choose Delegates to the National Convention. *Thomas W. Dorr*, George C. Shaw, Olney Ballou, and Wager Wheeden, were selected. This is a high compliment to Gov. Dorr, persecuted and driven from "pillar to post," as he has been by the Aristocracy of Charles II. Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson were recommended for the Presidency. The Resolutions passed on the occasion were spirited and patriotic.

Acquitted.—Dr. Bliss has had his trial, for the murder of an illegitimate child, before Justice Titcomb of Brunswick, and was acquitted.

Mails.—The Mails from Boston per Railroad have become quite irregular in consequence of the blocking snows. The Portland American has proposed to put on the route, as an Express, a splendid Ox Team. Passengers in haste will please take notice.

☞The Plebeian says that the New York *Sun* has been imposed upon by publishing the story that Waddy Thompson had been dismissed by Santa Anna, and that he had made no Treaty with Mexico. Therefore there is no reason to apprehend trouble from that country.

☞Mr. Frye has introduced an order into the *Senate* which, if adhered to, will do much towards shortening the session. It requires that neither the *Senate* or House shall receive any private Petitions after the second of February.

Trouble with Mexico.—The correspondent of the New York Sun predicts trouble with this country.—We publish the prediction to-day. There is little to be feared, we imagine, if this should be true; but we cannot believe Mexico to be so short sighted. We conjecture it will all evaporate.

Smart.—Mr. Littlefield of the Clarion is a practical printer and edits his own paper. He says he never pretends to write any of his thoughts out on paper; but takes his stick and sets them up in type. What do you do, friend L., when stick in hand, standing at the case, you don't succeed in mustering an idea for a whole hour?

Rev. E. K. Avery.—A rumor is going the rounds of the papers that Mr. Avery is dead. Before he died it is said he confessed himself the murderer of Sarah Maria Connell, and one or two other murders. We believe the rumor false.

Mail Robbery.—The stage running between York and Gettysburg (Penn.) was robbed of its Mail bag last Saturday, week. It was found next day, broken open, and the money taken from the letters. Suspicion rested on certain persons, but no arrest had been attempted.

Rail Road Tax.—The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Rail Road Company pay a tax for passing thro' the several towns in this State amounting to about four thousand dollars. This is equal to about 1-7th of their income.

☞Mr. Severance made his debut on the 8th inst. He contended that Judge Hall done perfectly right in fining Gen. Jackson. Well done, Severance! You are found, as usual, with the enemies of your country.

☞The Portland American has an excellent Reporter of Legislative proceedings.

Secretary of State.—Philip C. Johnson has been re-elected to this office. He is a most efficient Officer.

The Philadelphia Saturday Inquirer.—We have received the first number of a mammoth weekly paper with the above title. It is devoted to Literature, Commerce, Agriculture, Biography, Travels, Science and Art, History and General Intelligence; and contains thirty-six columns of closely printed matter, on good paper and in handsome type. A valuable family paper. Terms—For a single copy $2,00; two copies $3,00; four copies $5,00; in all cases in advance.—We should be happy to forward the names of subscribers in company with the needful.

The New England Democrat.—This is a new Democratic journal published in Boston and Edited by two experienced gentlemen, Josselyn and Gourgas. It advocates the election of Martin Van Buren, but will support the nominee of the National Convention. We have received No. 1, which is printed on good paper with excellent type, quarto form. The contents are chiefly political. Price, $1,00 in advance. The "Democrat" will be published till after the election in '44.

Riot in Syracuse. On new year's eve the Germans of Syracuse had a ball at the Dutch tavern kept by Earl Seigle. Some rowdies resolved to attend it also for the purpose of making a disturbance. The Onondaga Standard says—

'About nine o'clock in the evening some of the latter class went into the house for the evident purpose of making disturbance. One of the number, Wm. Blake, advanced to the bar and commenced gratifying himself by breaking some articles, when the wife of Seigle struck him in the face with her hand. This Blake resented—when Seigle drew a pistol and shot Blake in the neck just below the left ear. This dispersed the rioters for a moment. The persons in the house then bolted the doors and windows, when those outside commenced throwing stones and all kinds of missiles through the window until those on one side were completely demolished. During this seige several shots were fired from the windows, which wounded three or four persons severely. By this time several hundred persons had gathered, who, from the firing indiscriminately upon he crowd, had become intensely enraged and would doubtless have torn the house down and murdered many of its inmates but for the timely appearance of sheriff Wetherby and the Syracuse Cadets, who marched into the house and arrested eight persons, Seigle and his wife among the number, and conducted them to prison.'

Fishing Bounties.—The generous allowance by government, to our hardy fishermen, amounts to a much larger sum than we suppose. We were informed by Dr. Shaw, the collector of this district, alone, would amount this year, to about $17,000. Our fishermen have prospered this season, beyond measure. They made excellent fares, and sold their fish to their hearts content.—Wiscasset Republican.

☞The "Southern Reformer," is one of the largest, and neatest papers we have ever seen from the South. It is published at Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi, by W. M. Smyth, hoisted the Calhoun flag, and advocates the claim of its favorite in a gentlemanly and courteous manner. It is published daily and weekly.

A meeting of the citizens of Providence was held on Wednesday evening, to consider the subject of constructing a railroad to Worcester, or near that place, through the valley of the Blackstone river.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says a convention between the United States and Mexico was entered into on the 22d, which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

D. M.	D. W.	S. ris h. m.	S. st h. m.	L. D. h. m.	D. in. h. m.	S. sou. h. m.	M'ns age.	Moon rises.
16	Tuesd.	7 35	4 45	9 10	23	12 10	26	4 38
17	Wedn.	7 35	4 46	9 11	24	12 10	27	5 39
18	Thurs.	7 34	4 47	9 13	26	12 11	28	6 28
19	Friday	7 33	4 48	9 15	28	12 11	n. m.	sets.
20	Satur.	7 33	4 50	9 17	30	12 11	1	1 17
21	SUN.	7 32	4 51	9 19	32	12 12	2	7 26
22	Mond.	7 31	4 52	9 21	34	12 12	3	8 32

New Moon 19th d. 1 h. 39 m. evening, s.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—istf34

MARRIED.

In Westbrook, Mr. John S. Herrick, of Green, to Miss Elizabeth C. Murry.

In Winthrop Mr Albion P. Gibbs, of Livermore, to Miss Mary T. Howard.

DIED.

In Ashburnham, (Mass.) 22d ult., Isaac Hill, father of Ex-Gov. Hill, of New Hampshire, aged 78.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following Notes signed by the subscribers and made payable to Elihue Bean or order, viz:—One note dated at Bethel, June 27th, 1843, for the sum of twenty-five dollars, due in the month of September next with interest; one other note dated Bethel, June 27th, 1843, for the sum of twenty-nine dollars and 84|100, payable in December next with interest, as the above notes were obtained by threats and without any consideration received by us, and we are determined not to pay said notes.

JOSEPH W. LARY.
JEDEDIAH G. LARY.

Gilead, January 10, 1844. *3w37

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Welchville Hotel, so called, in Oxford,—All the right in equity of redemption which Thomas Abbott has to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Oxford in the East Village near the Mills, and the same on which said Abbott now lives, containing eleven acres; for a more particular description reference is had to said Abbott's Mortgage Deed to John Welch of Boston, recorded with Oxford Records Book 65, Page 121.

ASA THAYER, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

January 13, 4844. 3w36

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Isaac Bradbury, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1832, then of Brownfield, in the County of Oxford, by his deed of Mortgage of that date, conveyed to Daniel Tyler, Daniel Bean and Abraham White, Selectmen of Brownfield, or their successors in that office, two certain pieces or parcels of land situated in said Brownfield containing one hundred and twenty three acres, more or less, for a more particular description reference may be had to said deed recorded in Oxford Western District Registry, June 2, A. D. 1840, Book 16, page 38 and 39, to secure the payment of ninety dollars on demand with interest, annually. And whereas, the conditions of the said Mortgage have been broken, the undersigned hereby claim to have possession of the premises aforesaid, so mortgaged, and to foreclose said mortgage for the breach of covenant thereof.

DANIEL TYLER,
DANIEL BEAN,
DANIEL GOODWIN, Jr } Selectmen of Brownfield and Agents therefor.

Brownfield, Aug. 23 1843. 3w36

Mortgagee's Notice.

JOSEPH SEVRENCE, then of Wolfborough, N. H., now of Lovell, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed of date September 27th, A. D. 1838, recorded in the Oxford West S. S District Registry of Deeds, Book 19, page 381, for a valuable consideration therein named, gave, granted, bargained, sold and conveyed unto Daniel C. Emery of Gorham, County of Cumberland and State of Maine, his heirs and assigns, a certain farm or parcel of land situated in said Lovell; and is the same conveyed to said Joseph Sevrence by said Daniel C. Emery by deed, on the 27th day of Sept. 1838. Reference being had for a more particular description of the premises to said deed—and is the same on which said Sevrance has lived. The said premises having been conveyed by said Sevrence to said Emery, to have and to hold with their appurtenances and privileges, to him the said Emery, his heirs and assigns, *in fee and in Mortgage*.

And now the said Daniel C. Emery gives notice that the condition in the same mortgage deed has been broken, by reason whereof he claims a foreclosure of the above described mortgaged premises, with their appurtenances, in accordance with the Statute.

DANIEL C. EMERY.

Gorham, Dec. 27, 1843. 3w34

Notice of Foreclosure.

ON the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, Ebenezer B. Knight, of Peru, County of Oxford, made and executed to me the subscriber a mortgage deed of a certain peice of land situated in Peru, being the northerly part of Lot No. six in the third Division, containing seventy acres, conditioned for the payment of certain notes of hand therein mentioned, which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds where reference may be had. The condition of said mortgage deed has been broken, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute.

FRANCIS WAITE.

Peru, Dec. 28, 1843. 3w35

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Peter C. Virgin, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of Samuel Gossom, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Rebeccah Sylvester, Administratrix of the estate of Joseph W. Sylvester, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented her 2d account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Adm'rx give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said county on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Levi Brown, Administrator of the estate of James H. Robbins, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Nancy Doe, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel W. Doe, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased; and also a Petition praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of the Widow of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at *Paris*, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Mace S. Leach, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Isaac Leach late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Jedediah Burbank, Administrator of the estate of Jedediah Grover, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental expenses; and also a Petition of the Widow praying that her Dower may be assigned out of the real estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Gideon Cushman, Jr. named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Lewis Cushman, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Cushman give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of the Guardian of the minor heirs of Moses Barker, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell said minors' interest in the *real estate* of their late Father, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to said minors on interest,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Geo. P. Hooper, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James Hooper, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Joseph Richardson, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Richardson, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Alfred Stone, Administrator of the estate of Job Hathaway, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said edceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
35 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of

SAMUEL HAMMOND,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WM. RUSS, Adm'r.

Paris, January 2d, 1844. *35

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM NOBLE, Esq.

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN WHITMARSH.

Norway, January 2d, 1844. *35

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOSEPH COOLIDGE,

late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demads thereon, to exhibi the same to

JEFFERSON COOLIDGE.

Livermore, January 2d, 1844. 35

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOSHUA SMITH,

late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELLIOT SMITH.

Norway, January 2d, 1844. *35

State Musical Convention.

THE Teachers of Music in the State of Maine, and all others in any way interested in the same, whether singers themselves or not, are requested to meet in Convention at Augusta on the third Wednesday of Jan. next, at ten of the clock *A. M.*, to consider what are the best measures to be adopted for the promotion of the cause of Music in our State; and if found convenient, to take measures to have a course of Lectures on Elementary Teaching delivered at some convenient place in the course of the Summer or Fall ensuing. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

August 29th, 1843.

Counties.	*Names of Committee.*	*Residence.*
Franklin,	William M. Reed,	Phillips.
Lincoln,	Reuben Seavy,	Bath.
Oxford,	Albert Cushman,	South Paris.
Cumberland,	E. C. Farrington,	Danvill.
Somerset,	Jotham Weston,	Bloomfield.
York,	John Moore,	Parsonsfield.
Penobscot,	John E. Goold,	Bangor,
Kennebec,		

☞This Committee was appointed by the National Musical Convention at Boston Aug. 26th, 1843. Let them meet at the Court House in Augusta as no place is mentioned.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue, at the Inn of Fordyce C. Burbank, in Bethel in said County, on Saturday the tenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,—All the right in equity which Edward W. Bumpuss of Albany in said County, yeoman, has to redeem his homestead farm in said Albany, being all that part of the Lot of land numbered two in the fourth Range of Lots, which lies on the eastwardly side of Songo Pond. The same being mortgaged to Moses Patteo of said Albany, as security for the payment of about seventy dollars.

GILMAN CHAPMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Dec. 28, 1843. 3w34

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue, at the Inn of Fordyce *C.* Burbank in Bethel in said County, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right in equity which Levi Twitchell of said Bethel, yeoman, has to redeem the Lot of land numbered twenty-three in the tenth Range of Lots in said Bethel,—the same being mortgaged to one Sarah Rust of Norway, in said County, Widow, as security for the payment of about two hundred dollars.

Further particulars and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

GILMAN CHAPMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Dec. 28, 1843. 3w34

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—December 11th, 1843.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of January next at ten o'clock A. M. at the Office of P. C. Virgin, in Rumford, in said County,—All the right in equity of redemption which Daniel Hinkson has in and to a certain lot of land in Rumford, in said County, being Lot numbered twenty-one in the third Division of Lots in said Rumford, mortgaged to Timothy Walker July 3d, 1840, for the sum of one hundred twenty-six dollars and twenty-four cents.

1s34 C. W. A. KIMBALL, Dept. Sh'ff.

Notice of Foreclosure.

PARSONS HASKELL, of Albany, in the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of May, 1837, mortgaged to us, by deed of that date, three fourths of the northerly part of lot numbered nine in the fifth range in said Albany, held in common and undivided, and is the same that Grant Prince deeded to Francis Cummings and by said Cummings to said Haskell, reference being had to said conveyances recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, excepting so much as has been sold to Samuel P. and David H. Haskell. The condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof we claim a foreclosure.

JACOB DRESSOR,
JOSEPH LOVEJOY.

Albany, May 15, 1843. [illegible]

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office

☞The following communication in the Maine Farmer we esteem of the first importance to the Farming interest. Read it, Farmers, and act accordingly.

SEED WHEAT,—THRASHED BY MACHINES OR OTHERWISE.

MR. HOLMES:—Your correspondent who dates at Bebec, says that his neighbor tells him that since he has had his thrashing done by a thrashing machine, or horse power, his crops have degenerated; and that last year some of his seed was thrashed by hand and some by a machine, and he found that the seed thrashed by hand produced the best crop, the seed being otherwise equal. The same fact has been observed by other farmers, and was long since mentioned by a member in the old Winthrop Agricultural Society.—I have raised wheat in the county of Kennebec for more than fifty years, and for a long time have kept the same fact in view, and has, also, been mentioned in your paper before. I take it to be a fact that like produces like. If this be so, then nothing but the best ought to be sowed and while we have the wheat threshed very clean by horse power, and winnowed by a seperater or winnowing machine, and sow it in that state, we do not sow the best. Winnow it over again in a smart wind, and it will do it much good;—use nothing to sow but the butt end of the heap, then wash and skim off all the light kernels, then lime &c. Make as strong a brine as you can by boiling salt in water, then put your wheat into that and skim off all that will swim. In this way you are pretty sure to get nothing but the heaviest and most healthy part to sow, which in the only part that ever ought to be sowed. Bad seed is a deception, and worse that nothing. Exchange of seed is sometimes necessary, but always exchange with those who have better seed than your own. Never rely on any one thing, but on every means in your power both with seed and land. Wheat is the golden crop in this State, particularly in the northern and eastern parts, and the rasing of it is important. Communicate to the public every advantage you discover, and make all necessary inquiries. A FARMER.

Winthrop, Dec. 25, 1843.

THE MECHANIC.—There is no dispute about it, many individuals look upon the mechanic as inferior to the trader, the merchant, the lawyer. The women too, have caught the fever, and it is laughable to see the delicate creatures turn up their noses and curl their lips, when they are approached by a hard working, honest man, dressed in his homespun, with brown hands and sunburnt face. But where would they be if it were not for the mechanic? They are dependant upon him for almost all they possess and enjoy, and yet they pretend to despise him.—Port. Amer.

Female Politicians are described by Eugene Sue in his novel called 'Matilda,' as follows:—'They are a babling race, inspired with ambitious passions, as egotistical as men are, and gifted with none of the qualities or graces of women; sterility of mind, coldness and feebleness of heart, severity of character, pretensions to wisdom ridiculously exaggerated, constitute their characteristic; in a word, political women are a mixture of the schoolmaster and stepmother, and wheth-married or not, always resemble old maids.

DEMOCRATIC MOTTO.—The Richmond Enquirer has raised the following motto: "UNION—*Our choice, the nominee of the National Democratic Convention—under this flag we will conquer in* 1844." We of the Portland Amirican adopt the same motto, and take our position with the great democratic army, under the same banner. "Live or die, survive or perish," in the coming contest we shall be *there*. So say we.—Oxford Democrat

☞Wood is said to be so hardened now as to answer the purpose of iron in railways. This it is said, is done by exhausting the air from the wood by an air pump, and then saturating it with iron and lime in solution. Wood submitted to this process has been used for some time on railroads in England, and found so firm as to have been scarcely marked by the wheels of the cars.

☞NEW KIND OF INK. Some 'live yankee' has invented a new kind of ink, called the 'love-letter ink.' The virtue of this ink consists in its being a sure preventive against all cases of 'breach of promise,' as the ink fades away and leaves the sheet blank again about four weeks after being written upon.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Ten miles of pipe, containing the conductors, have been laid between Baltimore and Washington. When it is finished, news can be conveyed from one place to the other in *two seconds*. Hem!

☞About one hundred and fifty persons attached their names to the total abstinence pledge last week, at Mr. Gough's lectures. It is a glorious way to commence the new year.

☞If the members of the Legislature would answer the expectations of their constituents, they must see what is necessary to be done, do it, and go home.—Frontier Journal.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Dec. 30, 1843.

Andrews Sullivan	Moore Hollis
Bates Lucy G.	Oxford Lodge
Brett Luther	Parris V. D.
Bent William	Richards Harriet E.
Briggs Joseph	Ryerson Job
Cummings Simeon	Royal Jesse
Dunham Ransom	Robinson Preston
Doe Wm. W.	Ripley Cyrus
Emery S. & Son	Rawson Levi
Fuller Nathaniel	Stowell Levi
Chase Dolly S.	Small William
Heath William	Stephens M.
Hall Abijah 2	Swan Foxwell
Holmes Austin A.	Turner Rev. J.
Jackson Sybil Ann 2	Twitchell David
Keen Mary T.	Taylor John T.
Kittredge Chas.	Verrill Daniel
Mowes Wm.	Walker Rev. Joseph
Merrill John R. 2	Walker Lucy A.

GEO. W. MILLETT, P. M.

WRIGHT'S

☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre' lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeiter of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might have him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is exended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or in view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION;

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'
—Indian Purgative—
Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. **198**

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County,

Andover, Lewis Crockett.	*Lovell*, James Walker.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.	*Mexico*, James L. Dolloff.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.	*Norway*, Wm. E. Goodnow
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co	*Norway N.* Jonathan Swift.
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hilborn.	*Oxford, Craigie's Mills*, Charles Durell.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.	*Oxford, Welchville*, Brown & Cox.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood	*Paris*, Thomas Crocker.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.	*Paris N.* Alanson Briggs.
Canton, Holland & Austin.	*Paris S.* O. H. Paine.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.	*Porter*, John Higgins.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.	*Rumford Point*, J. H. Wardwell.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.	*Rumford Centre*, J. Graham.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.	*Rumford Falls*, A. Bolster.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.	*Sumner*, Jeremiah Howe.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.	*Sumner N.* L. & R. Crocker.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.	*Turner*, J. Blake & Son.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.	*Turner Centre*, Mitchell & Bradford.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.	*Waterford*, Chaplin Nelson.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.	

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Public Vendue at the store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris in said County, on Saturday the 2d day of March, 1844, at one o'clock P. M. all the right which David P. Stowell, of said Paris, has in equity to redeem the following described real estate, to wit:—About three acres of land with the buildings thereon, being a part of the homestead farm of the late Elias Stowell, and are the same premises that were mortgaged to Rufus Stowell on the ninth day of February, 1843, to secure the payment of $375 and interest, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 65—page 548—Also, about eleven acres on the North and East side of the road leading from South Paris Village to Rumford, adjoining James Deering and C. B. Knight's land, and is the same land mortgaged by said D. P. Stowell to John B. Stowell—Also, one other piece of Woodland containing fifteen acres, more or less, adjoining land on the North of Jared Young, on the East by James Deering's land, and on the South and West by Simeon Cummings' land, and all of the above described real estate is situated at South Paris; the two last described parcels are the same that was mortgaged by said D. P. Stowell to S. Cummings the third day of November A. D. 1842, to secure the payment of one hundred and ninety-five dollars, eighty cents on demand and interest annually, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 65—page 295, where reference is had for further particulars. The same having been attached on the original Writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Dec. 21, 1843. 33

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following described notes of hand, viz:—One note to Vesta Muzzy, dated Oxford, Feb. 8th, 1842, for twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents, one other note of same date running to said Muzzy for twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, one other note of same date as the above two running to said Muzzy for twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, all of said notes having been given by me and for which he received no valuable consideration, therefore payment is refused. WM. W. OLIVER.

Oxford, Dec. 26, 1843. 3*34

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14, 1842. 41

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famil Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hermorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions,
and Cough Mixture.

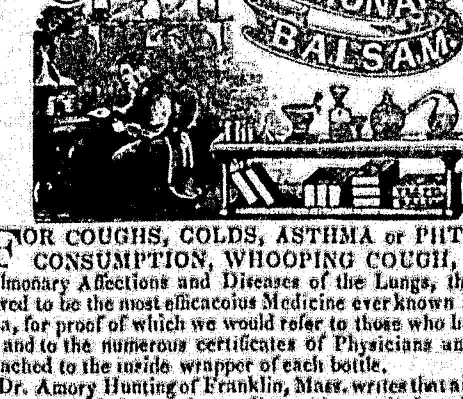
THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatisim, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in such doses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretary and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Rumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpuss, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Coots, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits or Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

*** Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply10

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.

62 COURT STEET 62

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTDE STREET.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for the County of Oxford.

ec 26, 1842. 34tf

Collector's Notice,—Oxford.

NOTICE is hereby given to resident and non-resident owners of land in the town of Oxford, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1841 for Town, County and State taxes, also for deficiency of Highway taxes for the year 1840, in bills committed to the undersigned, Collector of said Oxford, by the town Assessors and remain unpaid as follows:—

Owners' names and description of property.	Value.	Tax.	Defict Highway for 1840.	Amount of tax unpaid
Sam'l Brown, Homestead farm 200 acres of land valued at 1000, one house 300, 4 other buildings 150,	1450	18 50		2 40
Jacob D. Brown, 300 acres of land valued $24, 1 house 100, one other building 35,	959	11 98	15 99	25 08
Description of said Brown's land. Lot No. 7, 2d Division of house lots Noyes' plan, one acre; Lots No 5, 6 & 7 in the 1st Range, 5 in the 2d Range, Greenwood's plan, 3d Divs. C 9 between Hogan Ponds No. 5, 1st Range 100 acres, No. 6, 1st Range 100 acres, No 7, 1st Range 75 acres, C. 9, 2d Range 24 acres.				
John G. Barns, Homestead farm 65 acres of land valued 168, one house, 65, one barn, 30,	263	3 95		3 95
Sam'l Chadbourn, Lot on which he now lives, 11 acres of land, valued 50,	50	61		64
Moses Chesley, Homestead farm 50 acres of land valued 200, one house 20,	220	2 88		2 88
Robert Hilborn, Jr. Homestead farm 51 acres land, valued 163, 1 house 50 other buildings 75,	288	3 65		3 65
Simon Keen, Homestead farm, 40 acres land valued 100, one barn 25 dollars	125	1 52		1 52
Joshua Keen, Homestead place, 90 acres land, valued 282, one house 500, 1 other building 65,	847	10 81		8 12
Josiah Moore, Place formerly occupid by Caleb Mory, 50 acres land 150, 1 house 25, 1 barn 20,	193	2 50		2 50
Nathan Nelson, Jr. 158 acres of land 316, being the same bought of S. H. King and J. D. Brown, by a bond; said land adjoined the homestead place of said Nelson,	316	3 93		3 93
Reuben Rich, Jr. tenant of Appleton place, 16 acres land, value 50, one house 75 dollars,	125	1 40		1 40
Nathaniel Taylor, 44 acres land, value 129, being lot bought of John S. Rich,	129	1 65		1 65
Caleb Woodward, 27 acres of land, value 200, one house 150, one Mill 600 dollars,	950	12 21		11 03
David Webber, Homestead, 261 acres, value 783, 3 buildings 150,	933	11 97		10 51
James Yeaton, 50 acres land value 90, being the place where he now lives,	90	1 16		1 16
Luther Carman, Homestead, two acres land, value 50, 1 house 200, 1 other building 20, 3 Mills 200 dollars,	470	6 22		4 70
John Leavitt, Homestead, 20 acres, value 40 dollars	40	84		47
Nathan Wright, French place, 144 acres land, value 570, one house 20, 2 other buildings 50,	650	8 25		4 69
Sam'l Wright, Homestead, 50 acres land value 275, ½ house 100, ½ other buildings 25,	400	5 08		2 82
Nathan Wright, Old farm, 50 acres land value 275, ½ house 100, ½ other buildings, 25,	400	5 08		5 08
Non-Resident.				
Jonathan Emerson, part of Lots No 2 & 3, 7th Range, 2d Div. according to the old survey; the part intended for sale is a strip 46 rods wide across the northeasterly ends of said Lots to pay two thirds of the tax on said lots of 200 acres, value 400	400	5 08		3 40
James Dennen, or unknown, on Poland line south of Lot G. 32 acres land, value	64	81		81
William Walcott, 2d Division Greenwood's plan Lot No. 10, 8th Range, 100 acres, value	200	2 54	2 00	4 54
Hiram Verrill, or unknown, on Minot line, 40 acres land, value	190	1 27	80	2 07
Hezekiah B. Haskins and another, Noyes' plan of Welch land, Lot No. 2, 109 acres land, value	436	5 54		5 54
Richard Foss and others, Noyes' plan of Welch land, Lot No. 3, 37 acres, value	148	1 88		1 88

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Tuesday the thirtieth day of April next, I shall proceed to sell on that day at ten o'clock A. M., at the Welchville Hotell, in Oxford, so much of said real estate as will discharge said taxes and charges.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Collector for 1841.

Oxford, Dec. 25th, 1843. 3w34

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, ME.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FRANCIS BLAKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO G. & F. BLAKE,)

HAS just received from New York and Boston, a splendid and desirable Stock of new and fashionable FALL and WINTER GOODS, Foreign and Domestic; which he now offers at wholesale or retail to the former patrons of G. & F. Blake, and the public generally, at prices as low as Goods of the same quality, can be purchased in the county, State, or United States. Among which are the following:

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES
SATINETTS, VESTINGS,
All kinds of COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS
Prints, Copperplates,
SILKS, CLOAK CLOTHS,
In great variety.
CARPETINGS, FEATHERS,
Rich and cheap SHAWLS, Linens, Damasks, Hosiery, Gloves, Rich Ribbons and Linings.
Paper Hangings, School Books,
of every description.
STATIONERY
of all kinds.
Hats, Caps, & Furs.
CROCKERY, GLASS, & CHINA WARE,
And every kind of Furnishing Goods.
GROCERIES, HARD & HOLLOW WARE
Iron and Steel, Nails, Glass, Lime, Fish, Salt, Flour, and Grindstones.
DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, MEDICINES, &c.

☞Please call and examine.

Harrison, Nov. 21. 3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

AT THE
ONE PRICE STORE,
Norway Steep Falls.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their customers and the public in general that they have just received from Boston, and other sources, the largest Stock and most Fashionable Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered to the inhabitants of this County. Among which are

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, INVISIBLE GREEN, and STEEL MIX'D
BROADCLOTHS.
—CASSIMERES—SATINETTS—

200 pieces Prints—20 pieces black, blue black, and cangeable ALPECCAS. Orleans and Indiana Cloths. Alepines,—Fig'd Lunittes,—Gingham,—M. D. Laines,—Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.—Shawls—10,000 yards Sheetings and Shirtings—500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, C. Batting, C. Wadding, &c. &c., together with a large assortment of

CROCKERY, GLASS, HARD WARE, AND CUTLERY.

Two Tons Boston Iron Co. Nails—Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,—Iron and Steel—Shovels and manure Forks,—Lime and Flour. 200 sides Sole and Upper Leather. 25 Fairbank's Improved Patent Diving Flue

COOKING STOVES,
at from $15 to $18 each.
BOX STOVES at from $4 to $7,50 each.
BUFFALO ROBES—FUR CAPS AND COLLARS.
—ALSO—
We have on hand 40 Hhd's prime MOLASSES, (which we sell by the Hh'd or at retail.)
1000 Bushels SALT, &c &c.

It is our intention to do an extensive business, and we are confident that the facilities we have for purchasing Goods (buying as we do in large quantities for cash) will enable us to offer sufficient inducement for people to patronize us and save the expense of a journey to Portland to purchase their Goods.

---WANTED---

In exchange for Goods or Cash—
50 tons *CLOVER SEED*—50 tons *PORK*—10 tons *DRIED APPLE*—500 bushels *WHITE BEANS*
2000 *WOOL SKINS*—*SHIPPING FURS*
of all kinds—Hides—Shingle—Clapboards
Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats,
and
All kinds of Produce usually taken at Country Stores.

A. C. DENISON, & Co.

Norway, Nov. 5, 1843. 26

BLACK-SMITHING.

The subscriber, having located himself on Paris Hill, (near the shop formerly occupied by J. R. Merrill,) is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the neatest and best manner.

ELIPTIC SPRINGS,
Carriage Work
of all kinds,

AXES,	HOES,
PITCH-FORKS,	MANURE-FORKS,
CHAINS,	CHISELS,
PLANE-IRONS	

and all kinds of edge tools made to order and at short notice.

Horse Shoeing in the best manner for 80 cts:
Ox Shoeing Do. $1,33.
☞All of which will be WARRANTED.

JOHN COOPER, JR.

Paris Hill, Nov. 24, 1843. 3m30

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to $1,00	
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 23. 1147

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, JR.

Hartford, June 13, 1843. eoply7

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.